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Kampuchea Party, Gov't Del. Visits DPRK

The Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Oct. 4 to 8 upon the invitation of General Secretary Kim Il Sung of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, KCNA reported.

The Kampuchean Prime Minister was accompanied by Ieng Sary, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Charge of Foreign Affairs; Von Vet, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in Charge of Economic Affairs; and Thiounn Thioeun, Minister of Health of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, and the suite.

Statuette of Anti-Imperialist Fighter

The Statuette of an Anti-Imperialist Fighter was presented on Oct. 4 at the Kim Il Sung Square to Prime Minister Pol Pot, Chairman Kang Hui Won of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee, together with a Hero of the Republic and a Model Fighter, presented the statuette to him in the name of Pyongyang citizens.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the same day evening in honour of the Kampuchean delegation. The banquet heard the speeches by President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Pol Pot. The attendants raised glasses to the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Kampuchean people. The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Summit Talks

Talks were held in Pyongyang on Oct. 5 and 6 between President Kim Il Sung and Prime Minister Pol Pot. Present at the talks on the Korean side were Pak Sung Chul, Kim Yong Nam and Kong Jin Tae, and personage concerned Li Jong Mok. On the opposite side were Ieng Sary and Von Vet.

The two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries, exchanged views on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation and on a number of problems of common concern and reached a unanimity of views on all problems discussed. Thus, the talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Welcome Rally

A grand Pyongyang mass rally was held at the Moranbong Stadium on Oct. 7 in welcome of the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

President Kim Il Sung was present at the rally together with the Kampuchean Prime Minister.

Over 100,000 working people of various strata, youth and students in the capital and servicemen of the Korean People's Army gathered at the stadium carrying warm friendly sentiments toward the fraternal Kampuchean people.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the rally (See below).

Prime Minister Pol Pot spoke next (See page 2). President Kim Il Sung firmly shook his hands and warmly embraced him, when he closed his speech.

Title of Hero

A ceremony for conferring the Title of Hero of the DPRK upon the Kampuchean Prime Minister was held in the capital on the same day. President Kim Il Sung awarded the Title of Hero as well as gold medal and the Order of National Flag First Class to him.

Besides, the Order of National Flag First Class was conferred respectively upon Ieng Sary and Von Vet, and the Order of National Flag Second Class upon Thiounn Thioeun.

Joint Communique

A joint communique of the DPRK and Democratic Kampuchea was signed on Oct. 8 in Pyongyang.

General Secretary Kim Il Sung of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, attended a signing ceremony together with Secretary Pol Pot of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The joint communique was signed by them.

President Kim Il Sung firmly shook hands with Prime Minister Pol Pot alighting from his plane. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG Felicitates PRC's 28th Birthday

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Premier of the Administration Council, sent on Sep. 30 a message of greetings to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and in our own name, extend warmest congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the fraternal Chinese people.

The Chinese people are celebrating the significant holiday under the circumstances of a new revolutionary upsurge in the struggle for fulfilling the militant tasks set forth by the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

The past 28 years following the founding of the People's Republic of China was a historic course in which the Chinese people have turned backward old China into a new socialist China by frustrating the manoeuvres of the class enemies within and without and vigorously accelerating the socialist revolution and socialist construction along the revolutionary line of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, their great leader.

The Korean people are following with deep interest the successful struggle the Chinese people are waging today under your wise leadership to more thoroughly expose and criticize the crimes of the "gang of four" and grasp the key link, bring about great order across the land and turn China into a powerful and modern socialist country by the end of this century.

The Korean and Chinese peoples formed long ago blood relations of friendship through a common struggle for national liberation, class liberation, socialist revolution and socialist construction and have constantly consolidated and developed them.

We are deeply satisfied over the fact that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Parties, governments and peoples of our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are favourably developing day by day.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we earnestly hope that the fraternal Chinese people will achieve greater successes in the future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country, holding high the banner of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, following the behests of Chairman Mao Tsetung, closely rallied around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by you.

President KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

MOZAMBIQUE PARTY, GOVT DEL.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique on October 1.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Marcelino Dos Santos, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary in Charge of Economic Policy, of the Central Committee of the Liberation Front of Mozambique, Deputy to the People's Assembly and Member of its Permanent Committee and Minister of Economic Development and Planning.

SENEGAL PARL. DEL.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung September 30 received the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Senegal.

Present on the occasion was the delegation headed by Kabirou M'Bodje, deputy Speaker of the Senegalese Parliament who is Chairman of the Senegal-Korea parliamentarian friendship group-the Senegalese Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People.

POLISH MIL. DEL.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received September 29 the military delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic.

TUNISIAN ENVOY

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on the same day Mohamed Memmi, first Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Tunisia to our country, and his wife. (KCNA)

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Pyongyang Welcome Rally

Esteemed Comrade Pol Pot,
Esteemed guests from Kampuchea, Comrades and friends,

Allow me to reiterate my warm welcome to esteemed Comrade Pol Pot and the members of the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea who came to visit our country with the great honour of having achieved the shining victory of the Kampuchean revolution and deep friendly feelings towards the Korean people.

Allow me also to send my fervent militant greetings, through you, to the members of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the entire Kampuchean people.

The communists and peoples of Korea and Kampuchea are comrades-in-arms and brothers who have formed bonds of friendship through a common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and dominationism.

The friendship between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples is an indestructible militant friendship which has been formed amid the flames of the revolutionary struggle and stood all tests of history; it is a genuine friendship based on lofty proletarian internationalism and independence.

The visit to our country by the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Comrade Pol Pot and enthusiastic welcome accorded you by our people are a powerful demonstration of this great friendship and solidarity between our two countries.

The fraternal friendship and solidarity between Korea and Kampuchea will develop onto new heights through your current visit to our country.

Historic Victory

The communists and people of Kampuchea defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and won a historic victory in the revolutionary war for national liberation by waging a protracted heroic armed struggle.

The victory of the Kampuchean revolution expanded the ranks of the socialist countries, further strengthened the international communist movement and greatly encouraged the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle.

The Kampuchean people, who have become the masters of their own destiny after the victory of the revolution, are scoring proud successes in the revolutionary struggle of a new stage to build a socialist society in the liberated homeland.

The brave and industrious Kampuchean people and the Revolutionary Army, closely rallied around the Communist Party, have successfully repulsed the subversive activities and sabotages of the internal and external enemies, firmly defended their territorial integrity and revolutionary power and achieved the country's stability.

In the field of economic construction, particular efforts have been concentrated on agricultural production to irrigate 400,000 hectares of land, with the result that the grain production has been radically increased and the people's food problem completely solved. It is an admirable great victory for Kampuchea to have completely solved the people's food problem in a short period of two years after the triumph of the revolution and find herself in a position even to export large quantities of rice today when many countries of the world are undergoing a food crisis due to the severe drought.

Kampuchea is also developing industry to produce and supply consumer goods necessary for the people's life and has made a vast progress in eradicating illiteracy and stamping out diseases including malaria by successfully carrying out the educational and cultural work.

The Korean people heartily rejoice, as over their own, over all the brilliant victories and achievements made by the Kampuchean people in the revolution and construction and warmly congratulate them.

All the successes made by the Kampuchean people in the revolutionary war for national liberation and the building of a new society are a precious fruition borne by the correct line and wise leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea led by Comrade Pol Pot.

Comrade Pol Pot, the outstanding leader of the Kampuchean people, has, from his early years, skilfully organized and guided various forms of arduous and complicated struggle at the head of the Kampuchean Party and revolution and finally accomplished the shining feats by leading the Kampuchean revolution to a great victory.

Under the correct leadership of Comrade Pol Pot, the Communist Party of Kampuchea has set a brilliant example in carrying out the revolution of its country on its own responsibility and relying on the strength of its people, firmly maintaining an independent stand, and in that course it has been strengthened and developed into an authoritative and dignified revolutionary Party rooted deep among the popular masses and enjoying their undisputed trust.

The Communist Party of Kampuchea has achieved the firm politico-ideological unity of its ranks and is now leading the Kampuchean revolution to a fresh victory at the head of the popular masses.

The Communist Party of Kampuchea which has solemnly declared its existence to the world will conduct more active internal and external activities and make greater contributions to the development of the Kampuchean revolution and the international communist movement.

Our people highly respect the Communist Party of Kampuchea, the organizer and inspirer of the victory of the Kampuchean revolution, and its tested leader Comrade Pol Pot and cherish deep friendly feelings towards the fraternal Kampuchean people.

The Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people fully support all the lines and policies of the Communist Party and Government of Kampuchea and will always actively support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people.

Communist Movement For Independence

Comrades and friends,

It is the main trend of the international communist movement at the present time to maintain independence in the revolution and construction.

At present the Communist and Workers' Parties of more and more countries of Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America are carrying out independently the revolution and construction of their countries, holding high the banner of independence.

It is a law-governed process commensurate with the nature of the communist movement and the trend of the times for the Communist and Workers' Parties to maintain independence.

The communist movement is, by nature, a movement for independence and it is an independent movement. The working class entered the arena of struggle to eradicate all forms of subjugation and oppression and achieve complete independence and are shaping their own destiny by their own efforts and on their own responsibility.

The Communist and Workers' Parties, the vanguard detachments of the working class, can be victorious in the revolution and construction only when they chart all their lines and policies independently to suit the specific conditions of their countries and carry them through in reliance upon the creative power of their peoples.

This is an inexorable truth proved in the practical struggle of the international communist movement.

It is testified by the history of the Korean communist movement and the epoch-making transformations in our country, and also by the militant road traversed by the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the shining victory of the Kampuchean revolution.

The Communist and Workers' Parties' adherence to independence is a decisive guarantee for the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement. Only when the party of each country firmly maintains an independent stand, is it possible to strengthen the cohesion of the international communist movement on a truly voluntary and solid basis and develop unbiased and selfless friendly relations between parties.

The more successfully the Communist and Workers' Parties carry out the revolution of their respective countries, maintaining independence, the better they can ensure international support and cooperation and the more positively they can contribute to hastening the victory of world revolution.

The ultimate victory of world revolution will, in the final analysis, be achieved through the victory of the revolution in each country.

The Communist and Workers' Parties should not only maintain an independent stand in their revolution but also respect the independence of other parties.

We are convinced that this is the way to be faithful to proletarian internationalism and make a true contribution to the international communist movement.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Workers' Party of Korea will promote friendship and solidarity with the brotherly parties and fraternal countries on the principle of independence and actively endeavour to facilitate the triumph of the international communist movement and world revolution.

We will exert all our efforts to further strengthen the friendly relationship between our Party and the Communist Party of Kampuchea firmly established through the common struggle against imperialism and for sovereignty, independence and socialism and to develop it into a more revolutionary and exemplary one.

Asia for Asians

Comrades and friends,

Today the Asian peoples are vigorously fighting to build an independent Asia free from foreign interference, a new Asia for Asians.

The advance of the Asian peoples towards sovereignty, independence and socialism is accompanied by ceaseless struggles against the imperialist reactionary forces.

The present situation demands the Asian peoples form a united front against imperialism and all other dominationist forces and resolutely repulse their aggressive activities.

The Asian peoples must unite closely and decisively check and frustrate all tricks of appeasement and deception, division and alienation by the imperialists and vigorously fight to prevent the forces of imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and dominationism from setting foot in Asia.

The non-aligned movement is a great political force which reflects most extensively the requirements of the present age when the world is advancing along the road of independence and exerts a tremendous influence on the development of the international situation as a whole.

The Asian peoples should heighten their vigilance against the manoeuvres to split and disorganize the non-aligned movement in this part of the world and actively strive to safeguard the unity of the non-aligned movement.

We express our firm solidarity with all the Asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and all forms of aggression and intervention and for the independent development of their countries and for the building of a new society.

We also express our firm solidarity with the Palestinian people and the Arab peoples fighting against imperialism and Zionism, with the African peoples struggling for their complete liberation from colonialism and racism and with Latin American peoples fighting to defend the national sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters.

Ready for Peace Arrangements with U.S. after Pullout

In Asia today Korea is the most dangerous focal point of imperialist aggression and intervention. The Korean question is a very urgent question in Asia that has to be solved as soon as possible.

The U.S. is extensively reinforcing the aggressive armed forces in and around south Korea and drastically increasing its military "aid" to south Korea, arguing that "peace" in Korea can be guaranteed only by and "equilibrium of power" between the north and south.

The U.S. claims that it is helping the south Korean authorities to preserve "peace" in Korea. But, on the contrary, such an act will aggravate tension and destroy peace in Korea and, in the end, involve the U.S. in another large-scale war in Asia.

As the war experiences in Korea and Kampuchea show, the imperialists' war of aggression always ends in their own defeat and accelerates the process of their decline and fall.

The U.S. authorities must desist from the act of interfering in other's internal affairs, give up the "two Koreas" plot and pull all their troops and nuclear weapons out of south Korea at the earliest date, in accordance with their commitments.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea, we are ready to make arrangements with the U.S. side to remove the danger of a new war and guarantee a lasting peace in Asia.

The Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is commanding ever-increasing international support and sympathy.

The Korean people will definitively accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by the united nationwide efforts and with the positive support and encouragement of the progressive peoples of the whole world including the—Kampuchean people.

Today the world does not move as the imperialists and their stooges wish, but advances steadily along the road indicated by history, as the peoples desire and demand.

We will fight on more stoutly for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in close unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the third world peoples, and all other progressive peoples of the world, holding high the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Long live the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Kampuchean peoples!

Long live the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Democratic Kampuchea!

Long live the solidarity of the world's peoples advocating independence!

(KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Speech of Prime Minister Pol Pot
At Pyongyang Welcome Rally

Comrade Pol Pot, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, made a speech at the grand Pyongyang mass rally held Oct 7. at the Moranbong Stadium in welcome of the Party and government delegation of Democratic Kampuchea.

Today's grand and magnificent mass rally overflowing with the sentiments of revolutionary fraternity is a great honour to the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people and the speech made by Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the entire Korean people, in high appraisal of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people as well as the splendid welcome deeply moved us, Comrade Pol Pot said. He expressed the deepest thanks for this.

He went on:

On this significant occasion we are very happy to extend the highest and warmest revolutionary salutations of the Communist Party and people of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea to Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the entire Korean people, and the Korean people, the most intimate and great comrade-in-arms of our Kampuchean people.

The Parties and peoples of Kampuchea and Korea have forged the ties of the most beautiful, profound and solid militant solidarity and revolutionary friendship in the pure spirit of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Our two Parties have nursed, strengthened and developed and cultivated this friendship and this solidarity on a solid basis and thereby made the relations between us, relations of mutual respect and equality, a most distinct and excellent example in the relations between parties and states.

This grand and magnificent mass rally today affords us the best opportunity to loudly speak with stirring sentiments and great pride about this militant solidarity and this revolutionary friendship.

Under the clear-sighted leadership of Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, the Korean people and their guerrilla army waged a protracted armed struggle for fifteen years and victoriously drove the Japanese colonialists out of Korea in the end and liberated their fatherland.

The Korean people and their guerrilla army held high the banner of struggle for seizing the destiny of their nation in their hands, maintained the stand of national independence and dignity and resolutely rejected subjugation to foreign powers, overcoming all sorts of difficulties and trials though they were barehanded, lacked everything and supported themselves on grass roots and tree bark.

Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung wisely guided the Korean revolutionaries to skilfully and creatively apply Marxism-Leninism to the practical activity of the Korean revolution.

When we remember the history of the struggle of the Korean people and compare with it the history of the struggle for independence, sovereignty and self-reliance our Kampuchean people waged, surmounting difficulties, to be masters of the destinies of themselves and their country, we cherish deeper sentiments of respect and affection for the Korean comrades-in-arms and the fraternal Korean people.

Inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions, the Korean people and the Korean People's Army successfully overcame the grim trial caused by the most barbarous war of aggression launched upon them by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The heroic Korean people and their army, under the clear-sighted leadership of Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung gallantly waged the three-year Fatherland Liberation War between 1950 and 1953 to win a historic victory startling the world.

Thus the Korean people defended the dignity of their nation and the independence of their country and the gains of the revolution, raising still higher the international position of the Korean revolution.

You have built a socialist independent economy with your own efforts, holding aloft the independent Marxist-Leninist banner, the banner of the Juche idea of Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

Referring to the successes made by the Korean people in the fields of industry, agriculture, culture, science and technology, Comrade Pol Pot said:

While successfully carrying on the construction of the country, you always heighten revolutionary vigilance, inheriting and carrying forward heroism and revolutionary traditions in the building of the once capacity.

The defence power of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is capable of repulsing any aggression in total independence and sovereignty.

This constitutes a great inspiration to the world people's revolutionary struggle, national-liberation struggle and struggle for defending their countries.

We most warmly congratulate the Korean people on all their great successes made in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance and wish the fraternal Korean comrades will register in the future, too, new greater victory under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Pol Pot continued:

The Kampuchean people always follow with great attention the heroic struggle of the people in the southern part of the Republic against the U.S. imperialists' occupation, and the "two Koreas" policy of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and for freedom, democracy and the reunification of the country.

The struggle of all forces of the south Korean people is strongly shaking the south Korean puppet regime and throwing the U.S. imperialists into a more difficult position and the depths of isolation. The U.S. imperialists are making every conceivable effort to get rid of the predicament; they are actually strengthening the military bases to consolidate their neo-colonialist rule, pursuing the "two Koreas" policy keeping pace with the south Korean puppet clique's savage repression of workers, peasants, working people, intellectuals and patriots and people of all other strata.

With no suppression or pleas can the U.S. imperialists arrest the struggle of the south Korean people.

In spite of this their struggle has rapidly gained momentum since the beginning of 1977.

The three principles and five-point policy and the new four-point proposition for national reunification advanced by Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung are deeply penetrating into the minds of the people of all walks of life in south Korea for they reflect the unanimous aspiration of the entire Korean people.

It is our conviction that the resolute struggle of the south Korean people which is growing in scope and strength with each passing day and which is firmly backed by the northern half of the Republic will force the U.S. imperialists to draw a lesson from the defeat they suffered 24 years back and bring the cause of Korean reunification to a decisive victory.

The Communist Party and people of Kampuchea and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea will always stand on the side of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their struggle for the realization of their just cause of Korean reunification.

After accomplishing the task of the total and definitive liberation of the country as well as the national democratic revolution through the historic great victory on April 17, 1975 the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea have determinedly risen up to fulfil the task at a new stage to protect the revolutionary gains, safeguard the Party and the worker-peasant power, defend Democratic Kampuchea and carry out socialist revolution and socialist construction in Kampuchea, he said.

Noting that the general situation of the revolution in Kampuchea is developing excellently day by day, he said:

Our Kampuchean people want to live in peace with dignity as the master of their territory and build socialism in accordance with the line chosen by themselves independently and with their ardent desire.

We will under no circumstances carry out aggression, provocation, interference and espionage activities against any other country far and near. Nevertheless, we will not tolerate any aggression, provocation, interference, subversion and espionage activities against our people and Democratic Kampuchea.

In view of the geographical condition and political system of our country there are absolutely no need for us to invade other country and no reason whatsoever for us to encroach upon, annex or occupy the land of other country, far and near.

We have always sought to promote close relations of friendship with all countries of the world, far and near, on the principles of equality and mutual respect.

This just principle of our Democratic Kampuchea has enjoyed the support and encouragement of the friendly countries of the five continents far and near and our country has good friendly relations with all these countries.

Referring in detail to the satisfactory successes made by the Kampuchean people in economy, social work, public health, culture, education and science and technology and in all other fields of state construction, he said:

All our victories demonstrate the good state of the unity and cohesion of our entire people and our entire revolutionary army, who are carrying on the revolution with enthusiasm, launching into offensives with ardour to accomplish their revolutionary tasks in the grand mass movements, upholding independence and sovereignty and counting on their own forces, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

Comrade Pol Pot continued:

Comrade General Secretary Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have powerfully assisted us in the period when we were defending the country and accelerating construction, just as they had done during our national and popular war of liberation.

We highly estimate this assistance which further stimulates us to independence and sovereignty and constitutes a clear manifestation of true revolutionary friendship and militant unity based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference in others' internal affairs, and respect for the right to national self-determination of each country.

Backed by the immense forces of this solidarity of thousands of millions of people, our non-aligned movement plays a proper role in bringing to rapid victories the revolutionary struggle and national liberation struggle of the world people and their cause of struggle for defending and building the countries.

Our two countries, Democratic Kampuchea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, truly independent and non-aligned, are highly proud of having actively contributed to upholding the sacred principle of non-alignment, strengthening and enlarging the ranks of our great family and aiding and supporting the fighting peoples of the world.

Up to now our two countries have always firmly and actively defended together in the international arena the principle of respecting independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in others' internal affairs and the principle of equality.

Democratic Kampuchea will maintain its policy of independence, peace and non-alignment, and never join any alliance, federation or regional association. It will resolutely ban the presence of foreign military bases and foreign troops on its territory.

Our Kampuchean people will resolutely stand on the side of the revolutionary peoples, on the side of the non-aligned countries and the third world. They will bend all their efforts to carry out revolution in their country more successfully, upholding independence and sovereignty and relying on their own efforts, to make a modest contribution to the revolutionary cause, to the cause of national liberation and that of defence of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and right to self-determination of all the peoples of the world.

Referring to the friendly relations between the two parties and two peoples of Korea and Kampuchea, Comrade Pol Pot said:

Our two Parties have always respected each other with good and pure feelings.

Our two peoples have always treated each other with esteem and affection, with beautiful sentiments of most pure revolutionary fraternity. All this will contribute to rendering the revolutionary fraternal amity and militant solidarity between our two Parties, our two peoples and our two countries, Kampuchea and Korea beautiful, solid and eternal. (KCNA)

President Kim Il Sung and Kampuchean Prime Minister Pol Pot raised high their firmly clasped hands at the Pyongyang welcome rally held on October 7. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Speeches at International Juche Seminar

Juche Idea and Guyana Socialist Development

Head of the Government Delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Elvin Mcdavid, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Minister of State of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, said:

The Juche idea gives a view of an independent and free man freed of all superstitions.

In Guyana we have decided that the cooperative can act as the major institution for building socialism. One major reason for choosing this instrument is because it is founded on the concept of self-reliance without which our nation cannot move forward.

This idea of democratic control by the masses is most important to the Juche idea. It is only by such participation that self-reliance can really have meaning. As we view it, the co-operative, which is traditionally known for the high level of democratic participation it offers, can give this added input to our drive to create an economically independent Guyana.

Another fundamental principle of the Juche idea is that it is important if a country is to be politically independent that it builds for itself an independent national economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Building an independent national economy means building a diversified economy, equipping it with up-to-date technology and creating our own solid bases of raw materials, thereby building up an all-embracing economic system in which every branch of the economy is structurally interrelated, so as to produce domestically most of the products of heavy and light industry and the agricultural produce needed to make the country wealthy and powerful and to improve the people's living conditions."

Our Party is presently moving towards restructuring and democratising the economy along socialist lines.

We also recognized the need to diversify our economy in order to break away from the strangle-hold of international capitalism and make contribution to the development of an international socialist economy made up of self-reliant national economies. At the same time, we are intricately involved in the demand for a new international economic order.

Our country has always fought for closer trade links among the countries of the third world for as we see it, international economic co-operation is not in conflict with the wish to want a strong national economy.

Tanzania Develops on Self-Reliance

D.N. Mwakawago, Principal of the Party Ideological College of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, said:

The Juche idea which is based on the principle that man is master of everything and decides everything has been and is the linchpin of the success story of this Republic. At this juncture we can do no better than quote from President Kim Il Sung's correct analysis on the essence of Juche:

"The word Juche widely known to the world today is a term standing for the idea that the masses of the people are masters of the revolution and construction and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction. Revolution can neither be exported nor imported, nor can it be made by another people in one's stead. The master of the revolution in each country is its people themselves.

The problems facing poor countries such as ours in the field of socialist economic development are numerous, and it is only through the spirit of self-reliance can we hope to overcome many of them.

Therefore, the people of each country should solve all the proplems arising in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by their own efforts from independent and creative stands, in the attitude of a master towards the revolution of their country."

One lesson from the Korean success story is the pivotal position of the Party. The Workers' Party of Korea has succeeded because of the very able and farsighted leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Having said all that, we hasten to add that we are not unmindful of the fact that the Korean people are still struggling to achieve national unity.

Tanzania supports the stated goal of peaceful reunification of the two parts of Korea.

Tanzania like Korea is following the philosophy of development based on socialism and self-reliance.

Juche Idea Fundamental Action Philosophy

Sosuah Kounoutcho, general director of the scientific research of Togo, said:

The validity of the doctrine of Kimilsungism is verified everyday in the world.

The Juche idea is rich and covers all domains of human thoughts both in theory and practice. It is the sum total of experiences.

We know clearly that to the great leader of the Korean revolution President Kim Il Sung belongs, historically and practically, the credit for the authorship of the idea that the place of privilege should be given to man in the process of development.

Now those who disparage Marxism-Leninism that it is little concerned for man find themselves driven into a tight corner.

In fact, Comrade Kim Il Sung has associated man's position with the process of development and taught that the revolution is carried out only for the sake of man and that the revolution should serve man.

The popular masses are no more subordinated to anyone or anything, and they are shaping their own destiny.

The respected and beloved leader exerts positive influence on the consciousness of the popular masses who are forging their own destiny.

These problems raised by Comrade Kim Il Sung constitute the cornerstones of the Juche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung developed and perfected the theory of Marx and Lenin regarding the position of man in the process of development of history.

He views and clarifies matters with an exceptional insight.

It is well known that President Kim Il Sung is a great Marxist-Leninist theoretician and truest to Marxism-Leninism.

Marxism-Leninism instilled creativeness and enthusiasm in him and he is creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to struggle with the principles Juche idea to transform the world.

The Juche idea surpasses all the conceptions of the world which concern the transformation of nature and society.

By making a tremendous contribution to Marxism-Leninism, the Juche idea has overcome the historical limitations of Marxism-Leninism and developed and enriched it scientifically.

Because of the correctness of its philosophical contents, the Juche idea transcends time and space in the transformation of the universe.

Oppressed People Follow Juche

Sinamenye Ildephonse, executive adviser of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, said:

All the oppressed peoples, determined to build a new society, are advancing along the road indicated by the Juche idea toward this goal.

The present era in which we are living is a historic era which is characterized by the fact that the world people's ardent desire to become the master of their destiny and aspiration for independence from more than 50 years ago has grown stronger than ever before.

First of all, the present era urgently demands the people striving to free themselves from the feudal and colonial oppression to have a new revolutionary world outlook.

This revolutionary world outlook imbued the oppressed popular masses who have appeared as the masters of history with the firm faith that they should become the masters of their destiny.

This faith explains the popular masses' outlook and attitude to the world and the method they must maintain.

This is the basis of the Juche idea calling for embodying independence and creativeness in carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction work and solving all problems arising in this course in conformity with the realities of their countries from the independent and creative stands and mainly by their own efforts.

Today, in every part of the world the peoples who, freed just from degenerate colonialism, are firmly defending and consolidating independence and carrying on the economic construction of their countries want to advance along the path pointed to by the Juche idea.

The peoples still fighting for their liberation are also following the Juche idea to achieve independence in the future.

The entire Rwandan people are united with and support the Korean people striving to magnify the whole nation independently by themselves free from any outside interference and peacefully on a democratic principle.

President Kim Il Sung Outstanding Thinker

Zulficar Kobeissi, Arab writer-journalist, said:

President Kim Il Sung said that he does not impose upon people what they see not fit for their specific features. All societies should apply by their own way principles which they see favourable to them and their development.

He noted that firmly relying on one's life and believing in his own strength carries far greater significance than making empty talks, chanting slogans or making speeches.

Does not this mean Juche which is embodied in independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation as defined by President Kim Il Sung?

The President of Korea relies on her experiences and possibilities for which he is distinguished from many socialists in the world.

Korea thus stood on her own feet and has registered wonderful successes that every visitor to this country can witness at first hand.

I have never seen before the socialist country asserting that each country should choose a state system based on its own conditions and experiences and on the view that experience can not be exported and it is the only way for creation and progress to rely on one's country.

President Kim Il Sung is the author of this idea and line. He is the father of Korea, hero of the liberation struggle, thinker and philosopher who has brought about the country's prosperity.

WPK Example of Independent Line

Beat Schneider, Member of the Political Bureau of the Swiss Progressive Organisations, said:

Our Party has achieved many successes in recent years.

Because we put forward our line independently without the spirit of dependence upon big brother parties and deeply trusted the strength of our people, thereby convincing them that the party as a vanguard is a true servant of the people.

We know well if one fails to set forth a line independently and adopts all resolutions with the idea of submission to other countries or other parties, how greatly this will weaken and isolate the revolutionary forces.

Therefore, we are convinced that the Juche-based principle of independence is an unconditional demand in the struggle of our nation for socialism.

We can say that now our relations with other parties are guided by the principles of Juche just as they are carried into practice by the Workers' Party of Korea. We should reiterate here that the Workers' Party of Korea has long set a great example showing how a party should put forward its line independently and implement it.

To further isolate imperialism, it is very important as ever to realise the effective international alliance of revolutionary forces.

The alliance of the national liberation movement of the third world people and the revolutionary working class movement should be ensured.

Today such alliance cannot be realised under the guidance of any single party.

Such alliance is necessary on condition that each party maintains its absolute independence and the principles of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect and equality are observed.

We can say that in this field, too, the line of our Party accords in some points with the principles of Juche.

U.S. Should Take Off S. Korea

Frances Beal, general manager of the U.S. newspaper "Guardian", said:

U.S. imperialism always expect an imperialist to act like an imperialist. Therefore, it comes with little surprise that the Carter administration, which represents the same ruling imperialist circles in the United States as his predecessors, is continuing the traditional U.S. policy of backing the Seoul administration and opposing any move toward reunification.

He is doing this in spite of his pre-election campaign pledge to withdraw all 40,000 U.S. troops and adopt a new policy toward Korea.

Having fooled the American electorate—who like millions of people around the world, have a burning desire for peace—President Carter immediately began to compromise his campaign promises.

On the diplomatic front, the Carter administration has been working day and night behind the scene to promote a "two Koreas" conception.

Given the tremendous development of the DPRK on all fronts—militarily, economically, politically—and given the ever increasing prestige the DPRK has earned in the international arena, particularly amongst the developing nations of the third world, the imperialist strategists have apparently relinquished their former policy of direct confrontation and destruction of the DPRK for the time being.

In a desperate move to salvage whatever they can from a steadily deteriorating situation, the U.S. aggressors are trying to consolidate their hold on south Korea by creating a permanent partition of the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. progressive people would vigorously struggle in support of the Korean people's struggle till all the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea and the Korean people determine their future.

Denmark Must Learn from Korean Example

Arne Herlov Petersen, writer and journalist of Denmark, said:

If Denmark is to escape from dependence on imperialist powers and become a strong and independent country, it must learn from the Korean example.

If the socialist movement does not uphold the Juche idea, it will become dependent on other countries and lose the contact with the masses of the people.

But even when the revolution has been carried through to victory, the danger exists of flunkeyism and dependence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has shown conclusively that even a small country can become strong and independent, if it sticks to the Juche idea. As the great leader teaches us:

"To establish Juche means holding fast to the principle of solving for oneself all problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions of one's country, and mainly by one's own efforts."

Many small countries have failed to do this and have become dependent on other countries.

But in doing so they have actually stopped the development of the revolution and construction in their countries and have removed themselves from the people and from the actual conditions of their countries. This is, indeed, a very grave mistake.

But no country has a monopoly on socialism, and there can be no fixed centre of world socialism in one country.

In Denmark we must fight resolutely against all kinds of dogmatism and flunkeyism in order to create a Juche-inspired Danish socialism that suits the Danish people.

We must learn from the Juche idea that is put forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung!

Post Exposes Dirty Ties between Pak Tong Son, "KCIA"

Present here are excerps of an article which Maxine Cheshire, its staff writer, wrote on the August 28 issue of the daily newspaper "Washington Post."

☆ ☆

The American Central Intelligence Agency had reason to know as far back as the early 1960s that Tongsun Park, a central figure in investigations of South Korean influence-buying on Capitol Hill, had ties with the Korean CIA.

An American CIA station chief in Seoul who met him frequently said he regarded Park as an important "agent of influence."

In addition to Park's official Korean role, he had at least circumstantial ties with the American CIA through his prominent membership in two student groups.

Justice Department and congressional investigators, as part of their inquiries into the Korean lobbying effort, have been trying to determine what the American CIA knew about the campaign and what it told law enforcement authorities about it.

A Washington Post investigation, based on private and official papers and interviews, provides new documentation of the scope of connections to the Korean government and its CIA.

This contrasts with the South Korean government's consistent claim that Park has never had an official connection. Park himself said last week in Seoul that his activities in the United States, which included entertaining and making "constructive contributions" to members of Congress, were done solely as a private businessman.

Taking them chronologically, The Post findings show that:

* Tongsun Park, in 1960, was the chairman of a Korean government-sanctioned student group in Seoul that received a grant from the Asia Foundation, at the time a money conduit of the American CIA.

* Tongsun Park, in 1962 helped with preparations and participated in the visit to the United States by the founder and first director of the Korean CIA. The visit was coordinated by the American CIA.

* Tongsun Park, in 1964, became an incorporator, director and president of an international anti-Communist youth organization based in Washington, which had circumstantial links to the American CIA.

* Tongsun Park, from at least 1969 to 1973, was in contact with the American CIA station chief in Seoul, with whom he maintained a highly visible party-going social friendship that was regarded as enhancing Park's prestige with his own government. This relationship, by some accounts, survived a direct order by the U.S. Ambassador, Philip C. Habib, to his staff to terminate all contact with Park.

* Tongsun Park, in 1969 was receiving cabled instructions from a senior official on President Park Chung Hee's staff—instructions which, at least once, were coordinated with the head of the KCIA, Lee Hu Rak.

It is not clear what the formal or legal responsibilities are for the intelligence agencies to share such information with other segments of government, executive and legislative. Many highly placed persons in both branches who accepted Park's lavish hospitality and/or campaign contributions, have told federal investigators that no one ever alerted them to the fact that Park was anything other than a gregarious, ambitious rice merchant with Perle Mesta aspirations.

Some accepted contributions that would have been legal coming from a resident alien businessman but would be illegal coming from the agent of a foreign government.

According to some accounts in the past, CIA officials at the Langley, Va., headquarters have produced only sketchy biographical data on Park when queried by other government agencies. In 1975, when the Justice Department first began its inquiry into Park's activities, an FBI agent who asked to see any files the CIA might have on Park was given little more than a folder of old newspaper clippings from society page coverage of his parties.

Earlier, in 1971, the State Department's Korea desk officer, Don Ranard, asked for a CIA briefing on Park and all that was known about him. Ranard made the request because FBI agents had come to him in their investigations of Park's friend, former Rep. Cornelius Gallagher (D-N.J.).

"The CIA didn't seem to have much on him," Ranard recalled, "where he went to school, the fact that he had once been arrested on some kind of minor thing—a traffic accident or something."

It was John (Jocho) Richardson, the American CIA station chef in Seoul, who identified Park as an "agent of influence."

"That's our jargon for something the British started in World War II," Richardson said on a telephone call from his retirement home in Mexico. "We had a feeling he was not just an ROK (Republic of Korea) CIA agent, but reported higher to someone in the government."

The identity of the person to whom Park reported "remained a mystery" to him, Richardson said.

Copies of cables in the possession of The Washington Post indicate that Tongsun Park, at least during one period in 1969, was getting some operating instructions from Dr. Dong Shik Shin, senior economic secretary to President Park Chung Hee in the Blue House, the presidential residence.

A source close to Tongsun Park used the word "debriefing" to describe the regular session Park had each time visited Seoul during that time. Richardson said he preferred to "say just that I had a friendly conversation with him frequently from time to time."

Richardson said that he entertained Park at parties in his home and went, in turn, to parties Park gave for visiting American dignitaries.

One party Richardson recalled attending was given by Park for then Rep. Richard Hanna (D-Calif.). Another was in honour of Rep. Gallagher. Both men are now prime targets in both the Justice Department and House Standards of Official Conduct Committee investigations.

Richardson conceded that his presence at these affairs was obviously helpful to Park in impressing Korean officials.

Asked what he got out of the relationship or how the CIA benefited, Richardson replied: "That's a good question."

Park has a close American friend in Washington who served both as an agent of the FBI and later as a CIA "agent of influence" in Latin America. His cover, like Park's, was that of an international businessman.

As recently as July, 1975, Park was using a Korean government diplomatic tax exemption number, according to a Waldorf-Astoria hotel bill made out to "Tongsun Park, Korean Consulate General."

An official for the hotel credit office said that Park would have had to produce a valid diplomatic identification—we are very strict."

A former employee who paid Park's bills said use of the tax exemption number stopped suddenly that summer, shortly after news accounts of Park's lobbying activities appeared. We were told to stop, that he wasn't the Korean Consulate General anymore," the former aide said.

Published stories about Park have left the impression that he was a student playboy at Georgetown University in the late 1950s and early 1960s, taking seven years to graduate 137th in a class of 138.

In reality, Park was not even living in the United States during two crucial years of that period. Suspended from Georgetown for "academic deficiencies," he returned to Seoul in 1960.

He remained in Korea until after May, 1961, when the "Young Colonels coup d'etat" brought military man Park Chung Hee into power.

By the time Park returned to Georgetown in the fall of 1961 to resume his studies at the Edmund Walsh School of Foreign Service, he had, according to a knowledgeable American source, apparently made some powerful friends among the men closest to the newly proclaimed President, Park Chung Hee.

These included:

* Kim Jong Pil, whose credentials include the fact that he is married to President Park's niece, that he was one of the small group of colonels who backed Park in the revolution and that he founded the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and became its first director in 1961.

* Kim Dong Hwan, a military school classmate of President Park's and another one of the colonels, who became the first KCIA station chief in Washington in 1961.

* Chung Il Kwon, who became Korea's ambassador to Washington in 1961 and remains Tongsun Park's close friend and mentor in diplomatic and business dealings.

Before a year had passed, Tongsun Park was helping to plan Kim Jong Pil's first visit to Washington as head of the KCIA in October, 1962.

A telegraphed invitation sent out by Ambassador Chung on that occasion to a "limited few" Washington VIPs for a "buffet dinner and discussion" on Oct. 24 with Kim Jong Pil informed invitees that "my good friend Tongsun Park...helped make all arrangements for anti-Communist leaders in this country to meet director Kim."

Kim Jong Pil's 1962 visit was coordinated by American CIA operatives, according to two itineraries—one in English and the other in Korean—which have been made available to The Washington Post.

American CIA agents are identified in several places as escort officers. In Florida, the KCIA director was entertained at one of the CIA "safe houses" which had been set up all over the state because of the Cuban crisis.

The English copy of Kim Jong Pil's itinerary, according to a pencilled notation at the top of the page, belonged to a "Mr. Campen."

Campen has been identified by former State Department and CIA associates as Kenneth Campen, who was the No. 2 CIA agent in the U.S. embassy in Seoul at the time. He eventually left that job, friends said, to go to work for the KCIA.

Campen, according to the Kim Jong Pil itinerary which was printed in Korean, was part of his traveling entourage in this country.

Both itineraries mention Tongsun Park. In addition to the buffet which the ambassador credited Park with planning, Park also attended an exclusive luncheon on Oct. 30, with Kim Jong Pil and 11 persons at the Korean embassy, according to Campen's copy of the itinerary.

Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.) was listed as the ranking American. The Koreans were listed as "Director Kim, Amb. Chung, Minister Kim, Mr. S.I. Kim and Mr. Tong Sun Park."

S.I. Kim was Kim Sang In, or "Steve" Kim, who was Kim Jong Pil's translator, Steve Kim, according to U.S. diplomatic and intelligence sources, served for many years as the chief liaison officer between the KCIA and the American CIA.

In recent years, Steve Kim served as KCIA station chief in Mexico City and was frequently in Washington to attend parties Tongsun Park gave for VIPs in 1974 and 1975.

Kim's father-in-law, B.Y. Lee, became Park's principal Korean aide here in Pacific Development Corp., the K Street holding company which Park used for his U.S. business dealings. Lee is now undergoing extensive interrogation by investigators for both the Justice Department and the House committee. "He's talking," one source said, "but he isn't telling us much."

In 1960, Park was the chairman of a Korean student employment placement project in Seoul which received a grant from the CIA-supported Asia Foundation.

At the time he applied to the Asia Foundation, Park was also the head of the Korean Students Federation in the United States, whose letterhead listed its national headquarters in Washington at 2262 Massachusetts Ave. NW, at the time the address of the Korean embassy.

The grant was intended to help Korean students educated in the United States find jobs when they returned home.

When first queried by The Washington Post, spokesmen for the Asia Foundation could find "no records" of any grants to either Tongsun Park or the Korean Students Federation. After unsuccessful attempts to get information, a reporter read aloud from Tongsun Park's letter of application and another piece of personal correspondence in which Park confided that the application had been approved.

Following that, the foundation located a "small grant of $1,019 for a group of Korean students of whom Tongsun Park was listed as "chairman."

William Eilers, a Washingtonian who represented the Asia Foundation in Seoul from 1960 to 1963, talking about how the foundation operated, said that "there is no way we didn't check Park out... we'd do a name check, background, everything to make sure we were not dealing with a red-hot Commie."

Students, in 1960, were the focus of much attention within the CIA. The Asia Foundation was funneling up to $8 million of CIA money a year into anti-Communist academic programs throughout the Far East.

One of Tongsun Park's two older brothers, Ken Park, had been an aide to Syngman Rhee's prime minister, Dr. John M. Chang. When the students overthrew Rhee, he was succeeded by Chang, who was thrown into jail by his successor, Park Chung Hee.

Instead of falling into disfavor themselves when their family friend and mentor was ousted, the Park brothers quickly made friends with the new military regime.

Gregory Henderson, a professor at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University who was cultural and later political counselor at the U.S. embassy in Seoul in the early 1960s, knew Tongsun Park well then.

Henderson, one of the most vocal critics of the Park Chung Hee government, said that his unsympathetic attitude toward the military regime was "apparently a factor" in his being removed abruptly from his post in Seoul and brought home.

As the head of the Korean Students Federation in the United States, Park called frequently on Henderson at the embassy.

"He was no student activist, storming the streets with his professors, getting shot at by the police and soldiers," Henderson recalled. He scoffed at a letter Park had written to an American educator at the time that makes it seem as if he were a participant in the Student Revolution.

Instead, Henderson said, Park used the prestige of his student work to get to know key government figures who could help him at home and in the United States.

"He was a wheeler-dealer, even then," Henderson said.

Henderson, who served on a civic committee that helped Park get the Asia Foundation grant, also helped him stage a charity concert for students that Park later boasted in a letter had raised "two million won ($2,000)" which was "forwarded to the Korean embassy in Washington."

Back in the United States two years later Park got busy with another project which former associates of his say attracted the attention of the CIA—or should have.

On Oct. 12, 1964, Tongsun Park became an incorporator, a director and the president of a non-profit anti-Communist group that called itself the International Youth Federation for Freedom. The group's stated purpose, in papers filed in the District of Columbia, was to "promote freedom, liberty and democratic principles among the youth of the free world and to do all things necessary to achieve these purpose."

Although others connected with IYFF during the two years it was functioning denied that the American CIA contributed anything in financial or operational assistance, two of Park's former associates at IYFF have confirmed to The Washington Post in separate interviews that "someone from the CIA" visited the IYFF offices occasionally to check on its activities.

Among Park's fellow incorporators and officers of IYFF was M. Douglas Caddy, a classmate of Park at Georgetown University. Caddy was later to figure in the Watergate affair.

Caddy, now a Washington lawyer, was a friend of E. Howard Hunt. Caddy was cited for contempt of court and jailed briefly in July, 1972, for refusing to answer questions about his relationship with Hunt.

Riddell is the son of a former OSS officer who later worked, the younger Riddell said, "on assignment" for the CIA. One of Riddell's sisters was working in the Overt Section of the agency when IYFF got under way.

Riddell said in a recent interview that he was "unaware" if the CIA had any interest in IYFF "other than to come by and check on us once in a while."

IYFF was actually started earlier than its 1964 incorporation data, Riddell recalled. He and Park each contributed a "total of about $3,000" of their own money to begin, he said.

Riddell's father allowed them the use of a building he owned on 18th Street. Eventually, IYFF moved into office space at 1534 Wisconsin Ave. NW, next door to a building that Park was at the time remodeling into what would become the George Town Club.

A representative of McCune's Group Research paid the IYFF offices a visit in June, 1965, and judged them to be "extremely well-heeled for a youth group." One office, maintained "for show," was reported to be "outfitted for a $50,000 executive" with plush pile carpeting, shantung draperies and an impressive desk.

One room was being turned by carpenters into a library for "a staff of researchers." Another contained a floor model Xerox machine, multiple-line telephones everywhere and stacks of IYFF pamphlets and brochures in expensive two-and three-color graphics.

The group Research visitor was told that IYFF at that time had already sent out two fund-solicitation mailings of 500,000 each. Appeals carried endorsements and photographs of such well-known anti-Communists as Sen. Tower. J. Edgar Hoover, Herbert A. Philbrick and Anna Chennault.

Hoover's picture adorned one pamphlet which promised would-be subscribers that a 12-month $20 subscription would bring them, among other things, a copy of the FBI Director's "Communist Party Line."

During 1965 and 1966, Park made at least three trips to Seoul, Honolulu, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur, Osaka and Tokyo. In addition, he visited Saigon, London, Cairo, Cologne, Rome, Tehran, Athens and Alaska.

Inside the United States, he was traveling between Washington, San-Francisco, Seattle, Chicago and Los Angeles.

One former IYFF official remembered some meetings with foreign students in Washington, including one which included African and Oriental groups invited to Park's home.

On Feb. 5, 1965, Park was in Seoul to sign a "Declaration of Common Purpose" with a government-endorsed Free Asia Youth Alliance. A pale blue leaflet proclaiming the signing, with a picture of Park and his FAYA counterparts, announces their intention to "organize a world-wide anti-Communist campaign... to (involve) all youth and youth organizations...to eradicate Communism on earth."

According to one student revolution leader who is now a professor in the United States, the pact between IYFF and FAYA could not have been signed without the full backing of the Park Chung Hee government. "Most democratic-minded students were in jail then," he said "including me."

The cover of 1965 leaflet shows Pak Tong Son, seated at left, in south Korea during signing of declaration of common cause with a Seoul-sponsored group.

In 1974 Kim Sang In, or "Steve" Kim, left, then "KCIA" station chief in Mexico, flew to Washington for a birthday party for Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill (D. Mass.) hosted by Pak Tong Son. With him in the photo are Suzi Pak Thomson, then a secretary in now-retired House Speaker Carl Albert's office, and Rep. Lester L. Wolff (D.N.Y.).

U.S. News Service Exposes "KCIA's" Suppression of Press

The U.S. Liberation News Service recently exposed the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency's criminal repression, according to a report.

Noting that the "primary assignment" of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency is the maintenance of Pak Jung Hi's dictatorial rule in the face of wide-spread opposition within south Korea," the news service said:

"In furthering this end, the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency has kidnapped Pak Jung Hi's opponents from Germany and Japan, terrorized Korean communities abroad. It has been charged with the rape, torture, and murder of thousands of Koreans who have not accepted the legitimacy of the current regime."

The news service reported in detail the puppet Central Intelligence Agency's vicious press gag which Pak Gi Sik, former high-ranking official of this organ of murder and plot, exposed before the U.S. public.

It said:

"He revealed the implementation of a complete plan of news management, which includes bribing and threatening journalists, pressuring publishers and prescribing the contents of news stories.

"Regularly every April the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency would manufacture a so-called 'spying' case to justify continued repression and tarnish the anniversary of students demonstration in April, 1960 that toppled the Syngman Rhee regime installed by the U.S. after World War II."

According to the news service, on the tactics of suppressing the press, Pak Gi Sik said: "In the first stage we would give money or kisaeng girls—the technique was the same as the Pak Tong Son and the George Town crew.

"If the first stage fails, normally the journalist would be invited to the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency office. He would get very cordial reception, with a kind of indirect interrogation, but not really threatening, to try to make him change.

"If that did not work we asked the management to threaten to take away his position....

"But we could also make them listen to some other's being tortured threaten them at the same time. We then made them sign a statement we'd prepared saying two points:

"One, 'in the future I completely support the program of the government.' The second point was not to reveal how he was treated or anything connected with the matter."

"There is no limit" in the suppression and plot of agents of the puppet C.I.A. "If they need it, they do it."

Pak Gi Sik said that a pretext used by the south Korean puppets to justify the suppression was nothing but a fabrication, according to the news service.

It reported that Pak Gi Sik left south Korea after preparing his exit carefully for he felt threat against his safety.

Pak Gi Sik said that "the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency is brutal and appears to be well organised, but this can be a pitfall" leading the Pak Jung Hi clique themselves to destruction, the news service added.

S. Korean Consular Official in New York Seeks Asylum

Son O Yong, consular official of the south Korean puppet consulate-general in New York, sought asylum in the United States against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

He was identified as an officer of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency in the New York region.

He had long sought to break away from his dirty life as an agent of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, felt threat to his safety after being ordered by the puppets to return to south Korea. On September 16 he asked the International Organisations Sub-Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee for asylum in the United States and sought the U.S. authorities' protection.

The report noted that after applying for asylum, he is "now fully cooperating with the investigation" of the International Organisations Sub-Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee into the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's influence-peddling in the U.S.

The successive defection of agents of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency who knew well the wrong doings of the puppets shows that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are isolated even from their underlings and their days are numbered.

SEC Denounces Pak Tong Son for His Violating Anti-Fraud Law

South Korean businessman Pak Tong Sun and others have been accused of violating anti-fraud provisions of U.S. securities laws in connection with their ownership of a Washington bank, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) disclosed Oct. 3

The SEC's Washington regional office on Sep. 28 sought the permanent injunction in federal court against the bank, Pak and Charles C. Kim, Pak Bo Hi and Spencer Robbins.

The complaint alleged that in 1975 during an initial offering of diplomat common shares, the defendants participated in a scheme in which Pak Tong Son and Pak Bo Hi through a shadow ownership, bought 10 precent and 43 percent respectively of the bank's outstanding stock.

The SEC further accused the defendants of later misrepresentations and omissions of fact in resales of diplomat stock by the bank on behalf of Pak Tong Son, Pak Bo Hi and others.

Kim, who was then chairman of the bank, made misrepresentations to the Comptroller of the Currency which led that agency to conclude there were no improprieties in the initial stock offering, the SEC said.

Federal Judge John Pratt issued injunctions on Sep. 28 and 29 aimed at prohibiting the bank, Pak Tong Son, Pak Bo Hi and Robbins from violating anti-fraud provisions of the securities laws.

The commission said the defendants agreed to the court judgments and orders without admitting or denying the allegations.

Both Paks also were prohibited by the court from directly or indirectly exercising voting rights or soliciting proxies in connection with diplomat stock.

Kim Han Jo Indicted for His Pay-Off to U.S. Congressmen

A U.S. Federal Grand Jury on September 27 indicted Kim Han Jo, the second-in-command of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique next to Pak Tong Son, on charges of influence-buying in the U.S., according to foreign press reports from Washington.

In the indictment Kim Han Jo was charged with 25 "overt acts" including lobbying activities, defrauding and false declaration in conspiracy with the agents of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency.

The indictment charged Kim Han Jo conspired to "conduct a clandestine operation in the United States called 'operation white snow' for the purpose of increasing U.S. foreign aid to south Korea."

The "operation white snow" is a code for improperly influencing members of the U.S. Congress, the indictment said.

It added that Kim Han Jo received last year 600,000 dollars from the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency as a fund for the "operation white snow."

For the influence-peddling Kim Han Jo received "funds from the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency, operated at his home a telex machine and received instructions from and sent information to the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency."

Among those who directly sent orders to Kim Han Jo was Li Hu Rak, former director of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, according to the indictment.

The true nature of Kim Han Jo was disclosed already in February by the testimony of Kim Sang Gun, former councillor of the south Korean puppet embassy in the United States, who defected to the United States and further confirmed by the testimony of Kim Hyong Uk, former director of the south Korean puppet Central Intelligence Agency, at the open hearing at the International Organisations Sub-Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives International Relations Committee in June.

Pressed hard by public opinion, the U.S. justice authorities indicted Pak Tong Son at the end of August and Kim Han Jo, his successor, this time and made public his crimes. This is another blow dealt at the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are making a desperate attempt to cover up their dirty anti-national crimes.

Seoul Univ. Students Demonstrate Against Yushin

Several hundred students of Seoul University October 7 staged a campus sit-in and demonstrated for five hours, demanding campus autonomy and release of imprisoned political dissidents. Puppet riot police fired tear gas bombs to quell the student action.

The demonstration was kicked off during a campus symposium on the nationalist movement at about 2:30 p.m. The symposium turned into a protest rally when the participants voiced a demand that the presently appointed posts of the university's students' association be elected by students' direct vote.

At one time the number of students grew to about 1,000, and some 300 puppet riot policemen intervened. About six students were taken away and one was injured in the initial clash with the police.

Then, some 300 students started an outdoor protest sit-in in while 250 others held a similar sit-in a classroom, and shouted demands that imprisoned students and other dissidents be released and the "presidential decrees" prohibiting all anti-"government" activities be withdrawn.

The sit-in continued until 7:20 p.m. when the outdoor protestors tried to march out of the campus. Police fired a dozen tear-gas bombs and the marchers dispersed.

Those staging a protest sit-in in the classroom were also dispersed by puppet police. About 200 students were believed taken away by a riot police squad.

It was the first anti-"government" action by college students since 200 students of Methodist Theological College in Seoul April 8 rose in a powerful anti-"government" demonstration, demanding the abolition of the "revitalized (*yushin*) system" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

It is a development worth attention that south Korean students are a rising in anti-"government" struggles in the teeth of harsh fascist suppression.

Hunger Strike Waged

Meanwhile, prior to the demonstration staged by the Seoul University students, over 2,000 students of Songgyungwan University, Seoul, September 20 staged a sit-in and waged a campus demonstration in the ground of the university, demanding that the puppet authorities and the management of the university "stop their excessive interference in university affairs" and "withdraw the order to close the university."

They also continued a hunger strike between September 20 and 22.

The puppet authorities and the board of the university once worked hard to move Songgyungwan University in the city to Suwon, Kyonggi Province, in an attempt to check the mass advance of Seoul students and cut off their connections.

Suppressing the just action staged by students, the Pak Jung Hi clique committed September 26 such a fascist outrage as referring seven students of the Songgyungwan University to a "summary court."

The south Korean authorities took this repressive step, charging that the sit-in and demonstration staged by students of this university on the campus, at its entrance for three consecutive days between September 20 and 22 were in "violation of the law of assembly and demonstration."

This is part of the Pak Jung Hi clique's brutal repression of the south Korean students calling for democratic freedom.

After the anti-"government" rally was held on October 7, puppet riot policemen were in pursuit of the students who attended the rally.

Enemy Attacks in JSA Totall 70

PANMUNJOM, (KCNA) —Guard personnel of the enemy side keep committing various grave provocations and cases of violation against our side in the Joint Security Area in gross violation of the supplementary accord on the change of order.

The cases of provocations and violation committed by the guard personnel of the enemy side totalled more than 70 cases from August 13 to September 29.

According to the statement made by the security officer of our side at the meeting of security officers of the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom on September 5, on September 5 five personnel of the enemy side committed a case of violation by intruding into the area of our side after crossing the Military Demarcation Line in the JSA.

On September 5 and 27 the enemy side committed another case of violation by bringing into the JSA five armed personnel in excess of the fixed number.

Besides, the enemy side undertook such provocations intended to hinder the personnel of our side from performing their duties as turning the headlights of cars on the post of our side, shouting at them and conducting indecent gestures and acts towards them.

All facts patently prove that it is none other than the enemy side which is aggravating the situation in the JSA and violating the security order there, the security officer of our side declared. He strongly demanded the enemy side take practical steps against this.

Int'l Lawyers Conf. Sends Questionaire on Korea to Carter

Democratic lawyers of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Belgium and other countries, who attended the International Lawyers' Conference on Law held recently in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, addressed to U.S. President Carter, public questions on the fulfilment of his campaign pledges, expressing deep concern about the U.S. imperialists' continued interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Follows the text of the questions:

We, lawyers of many nations, gathered together in Moscow for the International Conference on Law, international cooperation and detente, and united in our determination to promote peace and the protection of human rights by law throughout the world, are concerned about the problem of Korea.

We address to you the following questions regarding the pledges you made in your election campaign and your present intentions of following them.

GI Pullout

During your election campaign you promised, if elected, to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea. We were delighted to discover your intentions then. But now you say that the withdrawal must be over four or five years. Yet your term office is four years only. Now you say that the navy and air force will remain. You have increased military aid and special new kinds of weapons. You dispatched warships and fighter bombers to south Korea from Japan, the Pacific and the U.S. mainland.

We ask you what is the specific programme by which you intend during your term of office to carry out your promise to withdraw U.S. troops from south Korea.

Human Rights Violation

You have said, both before and since your election, that you will deny aid to those regimes which violate human rights. You have implemented that policy in part in some countries. You have, however, greatly increased your country's military aid to the "regime" in south Korea, which stands with the most gross violations of human rights. Without your political and military support, that "regime" would at once collapse and new opportunities for democracy and human rights would arise.

What steps do you intend to take to stop the continuing violation of human rights in south Korea?

"Threat of Southward Invasion"

The present pretext for the occupation of south Korea by U.S. troops and the stockpiling there of all kinds of military equipment, including nuclear devices, is the "threat of southward invasion."

Many objective reports, however (including most recently that of the editor of "le Monde") from observers who have visited the northern part of Korea, have made it clear that there is no evidence of "southern invasion." On the contrary, all efforts there are concentrated on peaceful construction.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has often declared that it has no intention of "southward invasion" and has proposed many times the means of peaceful reunification.

Where is the evidence of "southward invasion," upon which your present intervention is based?

Need for Peace Pact

For many years the Government of the DPRK has proposed that the present armistice be replaced by a peace agreement. The proposals include in detail the steps by which the agreement may be reached and by which tension may be eased after it is signed. The 30th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1975 adopted a resolution calling for the real parties to the armistice, who always intended it to be temporary, to replace it with a peace agreement.

The DPRK and the USA are the real parties to the armistice and the only powers which can guarantee peace in Korea.

Why has the United States Government never answered the calls for a peace agreement?

Mr. President, we hope that we will receive your public reply to our questions as soon as possible.

U.S. Lawyers Guild Demands GI Pullout

We demand that the United States Government immediately withdraw all U.S. troops, personnel, nuclear and conventional weapons from south Korea and immediately end all aid to the Pak Jung Hi "regime", and cease all interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

This is included in the resolution on the situation in Korea adopted at the Convention of the U.S. National Lawyers Guild assembled recently in Seattle, Washington.

The resolution said: The United States Government maintains over 40,000 troops and personnel and large amounts of nuclear and conventional weapons in south Korea; and the presence of these troops and weapons constitutes a grave threat of nuclear war.

The resolution called upon the United States Government to implement the United Nations policy for the reunification of Korea and enter into talks with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at replacing the armistice agreement with a permanent peace agreement.

It firmly supported the struggle of the south Korean people for democracy, human rights and reunification and extended active support to the entire Korean people in their efforts to reunify their country on the basis of the principles of the July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Rodong Sinmun Hits

Hatoyama's Plea for "Two Koreas"

Japanese Foreign Minister Hatoyama, speaking at the United Nations General Assembly, twaddled that Japan welcomes "admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations," saying that "peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula" are a "matter of great concern for Japan."

Meanwhile, Hatoyama said in his policy speech before the 82nd extraordinary Diet session in October 5 that the Japanese Government hopes that the planned phaseout of American ground troops from south Korea be carried out without damaging peace and stability on the peninsula.

He also declared that the Fukuda Government will continue to widen its friendly links with South and that, to this end, he wants to have the Diet approve the bill to implement the joint continental shelf development agreement concluded between the two nations.

Commenting on the remarks of the Japanese Foreign Minister reclarifying the wrong stand of the reactionary government of Japan, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) September 30 says:

The claim that "peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula" are "a matter of great concern" for Japan is the same as the aggressive "south Korean paragraph" of the 1969 "U.S.-Japan Joint Communique" filled with the wild ambition to reinvade Korea and reveals the Japanese reactionaries' basic stand of the Korean policy. This is clear to every one.

Proceeding from this basic stand of their Korean policy, the Japanese reactionaries have strengthened the ties of aggression and treachery with the south Korean puppet clique and stepped up the reinvasion of south Korea on the one hand and persisted on the other hand in their hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Today this is graphically manifested in their line of split and war against the Korean people.

The open repetition of the "south Korean paragraph" by Hatoyama on the rostrum of the United Nations clearly indicates that there is no change in the least in the stand of the Japanese reactionaries to be hostile to the Korean people, tighten the dark fusion with the south Korean puppet clique and keep Korea divided and their noisy talk about the "peaceful reunification" of Korea and the "relaxation of tension" on the Korean Peninsula is mere hypocrisy.

The Japanese reactionaries brought forward again the "simultaneous admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations" which was rejected by the world peace-loving people and a majority of the UN member nations. This is a virulent challenge to the world peace-loving people who support the independent reunification of Korea and an insult to the UN resolution. This also patently shows how shamelessly the Japanese reactionaries are working to create "two Koreas."

Ranard Says: Ex-CIA Korean Section Chief Disappears

It was reported that former head of a Korean-affairs section in the CIA, who had expressed deep concern for influence-buying activities of south Korean agents in the U.S., was lost. It was disclosed in an recent issue of the U.S. paper Boston Phoenix which carried an interview with Ranard, former chief of the U.S. State Department's Korea desk. Follows the gist of the article:

The State Department's former head of Korean affairs has told the Justice Department that a ranking Central Intelligence Agency officer called him in the summer of 1973 and "expressed concern" that an investigation into the activities of Korean intelligence agents here could hurt CIA operations in South Korea.

Donald Ranard, chief of the State Department's Korea desk from 1971 to 1974, told the Phoenix that he received the call from Homer Thrall, then the head of a Korean-affairs section in the CIA.

The call from the CIA man came after Ranard had asked the FBI to look into the KCIA's harassment of South Koreans in this country and into the lobbying activities of Tongsun Park, a Washington wheeler-dealer now known to have been linked to the KCIA. Ranard told the Phoenix last week that "Homer called me with specific reference to the fact that I had called the FBI into it."

In a press conference last week, CIA Director Stansfield Turner said that the CIA has no agreement with the KCIA concerning its operations in the US or the CIA's in South Korea. Foreign intelligence operations in the US are the province of the FBI, he said.

Said Ranard: "Today, as I look back on it, what Homer was intending to tell me was 'The agency does not want an investigation to go forward.' This is a word to the wise. People around here don't like it."

Ranard added that Thrall, whom he had known at the US Embassy in Rangoon, Burma (where Ranard was deputy chief of the mission in the summer of 1973) was "expressed concern" that an investigation into the activities of Korean intelligence agents here could hurt CIA operations in South Korea.

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Thrall could not be reached for comment by the Phoenix. The CIA said the agency had no listing of Thrall's employment there. However, the State Department—as of 1974—lists Thrall as "an information and relations officer, rank GS-14." While the GS-14 rank indicates a senior officer position, State Department officers are normally ranked as FSOs, or Foreign Service Officers. Other denotations of Thrall's rank with the State Department during the '50s and '60s use the symbol "R", meaning "reserve." This symbol is often a clue than an ostensible State Department Officer is in fact working with the CIA.

Ranard told the Phoenix last week: "There is no doubt in my mind that Thrall was a CIA Officer."

Guardian:

U.S. Aggression on Korea

The U.S. paper "Guardian" September 11 carried an article headlined "U.S. aggression on Korea" denouncing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression toward Korea.

The paper said:

Whenever U.S. imperialism's policy makers discuss their problems, war is always only one option away.

This fundamental truth about the nature of imperialism was dramatically demonstrated the other day by former President Nixon.

In the (final) instalment of his videotaped interviews with David Frost, Nixon said—almost casually—that in 1969 the U.S. was on the verge of bombing the DPRK.

Former Secretary of State Kissinger, said Nixon, advocated the option of taking about two or three north Korean air fields following an incident in which a U.S. reconnaissance plane had been shot down while flying over DPRK territory.

The incident should serve as a grim and timely warning as to the precise location of where the main danger of war resides in the world today.

In particular, the incident should underscore the constant danger of U.S. aggression in Korea.

Ever since the end of the World War II when the U.S. appointed itself an "Asian power" East Asia has been the scene of the largest scale military conflicts of this era.

Noting that the bloody war in Korea has made clear to the world's peoples the brutal and genocidal nature of the U.S. imperialist system, the paper remarks that the most glaring reflection of the threat mounted by the U.S. is on the Korean Peninsula.

The paper goes on:

For more than thirty years, the U.S. has propped up and defended a brutal, fascist military dictatorship in south Korea—a "regime" which has been the willing tool of U.S. imperialism in exploiting its own people for the profits of U.S. corporations.

The U.S. has prevented the reunification of Korea and seems determined to make the present division between north and south a permanent one.

It maintains tens of thousands of troops and sophisticated atomic weaponry in south Korea to prevent the collapse of a "regime" which is universally hated by the south Korean people.

Now Carter has proposed withdrawing most of U.S. ground troops stationed in south Korea.

It would be an illusion to conclude that the U.S. has finally seen the light and decided to stop intervening in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

For Carter simultaneously proposes to beef up U.S. air force in south Korea, expanding the number of bases, maintaining atomic weapons there and turning military "aid" over to the "regime" of dictator Pak Jung Hi.

One ironic offshoot of the U.S. presence in south Korea has been the recently uncovered scandal involving scores of U.S. political figures who received outright bribes and campaign contributions from south Korean "businessman" and influence-peddler Pak Dong Son.

Pak Dong Son, who is an undercover operative of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency," utilized U.S. "aid" to south Korea to buy the support of congressmen and administration officials for policies favourable to Pak "regime."

Now the country is witnessing an elaborate charade designed to cover up the extent of the scandal. Pak Dong Son has been indicted for his role in the scandal but U.S. Government officials conveniently waited until agent of the south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" was back in south Korea before announcing the indictment.

There is abundant evidence to show that high administration officials —including Kissinger—knew about Pak's illegal activities as far back as 1972.

It is not hard to figure out why there is so little enthusiasm for trying Pak in court.

The south Korean "Central Intelligence Agency" man could undoubtedly compromise scores of U.S. politicians if he were actually brought to trial.

Precisely because U.S. domination of south Korea requires massive repression the possibility of war in Korea remains an ever present reality.

Sooner or later, the oppressed people of south Korea will rise up in their wrath against the fascist "regime" in Seoul. A popular democratic government in the south will make the task of peaceful reunification of Korean nation a relatively simple one—provided U.S. imperialism can be prevented from intervening.

Here, then is the crucial internationalist task before the people of the U.S. We must demand the withdrawal of all U.S. military forces and atomic weapons from south Korea.

We must demand an end to all military "aid" to corrupt south Korean "regime." We must further demand the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Japan which provides a launching pad for aggression in Korea.

S. Korean Workers Demand Wage Hike

It is reported that workers of the Chonbuk passenger car stock company of south Korea waged September 20 a mass protest struggle in demand of higher wages.

That day more than 180 workers there thrust letters of protest at the company owner and the puppet organ concerned strongly demanding they double the present wages and pay them for overtime work. They also denounced the company owner's insult to the workers and strongly demanded he guarantee them democratic rights and rest, etc.

In the letters of protest they declared that they would boycott work collectively unless their demands are met.

On the other hand over 3,300 bus workers in Norta Kyongsang Province, south Korea, rose in struggle in demand of wage hike,according to a report frpm Seoul.

On the afternoon of September 22, their representatives met the puppet authorities and bus company representatives at the puppet provincial office and strongly demanded they raise the wages of the bus drivers and conductresses by an average of 46.2 per cent.

They cited concrete facts to show how meagre their present wage are and held that the wages of the bus workers should be raised from September as they demanded.

Photo shows the participants in a rally for workers' human rights held on March 10 at Myongdong Cathedral Church, Seoul.

Yun Bo Son Supports Workers' Demand

A Jiji report from Seoul said that ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, clergyman Ham Sok Hon and Catholic cardinal Kim Su Hwan and 12 other anti-"government" personages of south Korea jointly issued on the night of September 23 a statement bitterly denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits' savage repression of the labour movement.

Recalling that the fascist junta recently cracked down upon the workers of a clothing factory in the Pyonghwa market, Seoul, when they rose for the right to existence and democratic liberty, the statement pointed out: This graphically shows "what and who does the present regime exist for and what does it aim at."

The statement expressed full support to the struggle of the workers of the clothing factory in the Pyonghwa market and demanded "in the name of the people" an end to the repression of the labour movement and the guarantee of "three rights of labour."

Former U.S. President Ford and Pak Jung Hi talk in whispers about their sinister plot, "two Koreas." (November, 1974)

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